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1. US 20020004075 A1. New compositions comprising solvent extracts of plants obtained from Glinus, Ruta, Hagenia, or Millettia species, useful for treating e.g. cancer, HIV, diabetes, Parkinson's disease, tuberculosis or viral or fungal infections. YIGZAW, T Z. A61K035/78

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Terms	Documents
millettia ferruginea	1

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## End of Result Set

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List Entry 1 of 1

File: LWPI

Jan 10, 2002

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2002-121525  
DERWENT-WEEK: 210216  
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TITLE: New compositions comprising solvent extracts of plants obtained from *Glinus*, *Euta*, *Hagenia*, or *Millettia* species, useful for treating e.g. cancer, HIV, diabetes, Parkinson's disease, tuberculosis or viral or fungal infections

INVENTOR: YIGZAW, T Z

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: YIGZAW T Z (YIGZI)

PRIORITY-DATA: 1999US-0442256 (November 17, 1999)

## PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 20020004075 A1	January 10, 2002		042	A61K035/78

## APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
US20020004075A1	November 17, 1999	1999US-0442256	

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 35/73

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20020004075A  
BASIC ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - A novel composition comprises an organic solvent extract of plant material obtained from *Glinus lotoides*, *Euta chalexensis*, *Hagenia abyssinica* or *Millettia ferruginea*.

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; anti-HIV, tuberculostatic; antidiabetic, antiparkinsonian; virucide; fungicide.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given in the source material.

USE - The compositions can be used to treat or prevent cancer, e.g. breast cancer, prostate cancer, leukemia, melanoma or myeloma, and to treat tuberculosis, diabetes, Parkinson's disease and various fungal and viral infections including HIV.

Cytotoxicity tests were carried out with different human cell lines: breast cancer (MCF-7, MDA-MB-231, MCF-7); myeloma cancer cell line (B16 F-1); and prostate cancer cell line (PC-3). The results showed that the extracts of the plants were toxic to the cancer cells. In particular, a combined methanol and acetone extract of *Hagenia abyssinica* was active against these cancer cells.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20020004075A  
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.5/20

DERWENT-CLASS: B04

CPI-CODES: B04-A10; B14-A02; B14-A04; B14-F09; B14-H01; B14-J01A3; B14-S04;

## WEST Search History

DATE: Wednesday, May 21, 2003

<u>Set Name</u> side by side	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u> result set
<i>DB USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR YES; OP ADJ</i>			
L3	hagenia abyssinica	1	L3
L2	hagenia abyssinica	0	L2
L1	milletia ferruginea	1	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

SO International Journal of Pest Management, (January March, 2002) Vol. 48,  
No. 1, pp. 29-32. print.  
ISSN: 0967-0874.

BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

TI Evaluation of the toxicity potential of *Milletia ferruginea* (Hochest)  
Baker against *Sitophilus zeamais* (Motsch.

AN 2002:162961 BIOSIS

DN PREV200200162961

TI Evaluation of the toxicity potential of *Milletia ferruginea* (Hochest)  
Baker against *Sitophilus zeamais* (Motsch.

AU Bekele, J. (1)

CS (1) Department of Biology, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa:  
biology.aau@telecom.net.et Ethiopia

SO International Journal of Pest Management, (January March, 2002) Vol. 48,  
No. 1, pp. 29-32. print.  
ISSN: 0967-0874.

DT Article

LA English

AB The toxicity potential of different plant parts of *M. ferruginea* (Hochest)  
Baker was tested against *Sitophilus zeamais* (Motsch.) in maize seeds and  
on filter paper. Leaf, pod and bark extracts prepared using  
different solvents were not toxic to the weevil at all levels of  
applications on filter paper. Polar solvents seed powder extracts  
were, however, significantly toxic. Among these, acetone extract  
was the most toxic extract and with the dose-response bioassay,  
LD50 = 65.45 mg per filter paper. Based on previous reports, the toxicity  
of the plant may be attributed to rotenone. Seed powder applied at 10% w/w  
to maize seeds was also toxic to the weevil and caused significant  
reduction in reproduction (F1 progeny production).

IT Major Concepts

Economic Entomology; Pest Assessment Control and Management; Pesticides

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms

bark; leaves; pods

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

rotenone; toxin; solvent extracts

ORGN Super Taxa

Coleoptera; Insecta, Arthropoda, Invertebrata, Animalia; Gramineae;

Monocotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae; Leguminosae;

Dicotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae

ORGN Organism Name

*Milletia ferruginea* [birbira] (Leguminosae);

*Sitophilus zeamais* [maize weevil] (Coleoptera): pest; maize (Gramineae);

grain crop, seed

ORGN Organism Superterms

Angiosperms; Animals; Arthropods; Dicots; Insects; Invertebrates;

Monocots; Plants; Spermatophytes; Vascular Plants

AB The toxicity potential of different plant parts of *M. ferruginea* (Hochest) Baker was tested against *Sitophilus zeamais* (Motsch.) in maize seeds and on filter paper. Leaf, pod and bark extracts prepared using different solvents were not toxic to the weevil at all levels of applications on filter paper. Polar solvents seed powder extracts were, however, significantly toxic. Among these, acetone extract was the most toxic extract and with the dose-response bioassay,  $LD_{50} = 65.45$  mg per filter paper. Based on previous reports, the toxicity of the plant may be attributed to rotenone. Seed powder applied at 10% w/w to maize seeds was also toxic to the weevil and caused significant reduction in reproduction (F1 progeny production).